

DURBIN) was added as a cosponsor of amendment No. 3400 intended to be proposed to S. 2400, an original bill to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2005 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe personnel strengths for such fiscal year for the Armed Services, and for other purposes.

## AMENDMENT NO. 3432

At the request of Mr. ALLEN, his name was added as a cosponsor of amendment No. 3432 intended to be proposed to S. 2400, an original bill to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2005 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe personnel strengths for such fiscal year for the Armed Services, and for other purposes.

## AMENDMENT NO. 3437

At the request of Mr. BUNNING, the name of the Senator from Alaska (Mr. STEVENS) was added as a cosponsor of amendment No. 3437 intended to be proposed to S. 2400, an original bill to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2005 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe personnel strengths for such fiscal year for the Armed Services, and for other purposes.

## STATEMENTS ON INTRODUCED BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTIONS

By Mr. DOMENICI (for himself and Mr. BINGAMAN):

S. 2511. A bill to direct the Secretary of the Interior to conduct a feasibility study of a Chimayo water supply system, to provide for the planning, design, and construction of a water supply, reclamation, and filtration facility for Espanola, New Mexico, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources.

Mr. DOMENICI. Mr. President, my home State of New Mexico is currently facing the greatest threat to its prosperity that I have witnessed during my 31-year tenures as a United States Senator. The threat is one that we all too often take for granted: the availability of water.

I rise today to introduce a bill that would address New Mexico's most urgent water needs.

The water problems facing New Mexico are twofold. The State faces both water supply shortages and the contamination of the scarce water resources it does have. This has resulted in inadequate water supplies to meet our State's needs, causing great hardship to New Mexico communities.

New Mexico faces significant contamination of both surface and subsurface water stores. Nowhere is this more evident than in the centuries-old community of Chimayo. The 3,000 citi-

zens of this unincorporated community rely on individual wells for their potable water and rely on largely deteriorated septic systems to dispose of waste water. Hydrologists have determined that, because of absence or deterioration of sewer and water infrastructure in the basin, an alarming 75 percent of well samples taken had significant contamination of both total coli form and fecal coli form. Their individual wells are further tainted by high levels of total dissolved solids. Because of the unreliability of the well water, many residents use water from irrigation ditches for drinking. This water, too, was found to have high levels of fecal coli form contamination.

The water contamination in Chimayo is so desperate that in 2001, then-Governor Gary Johnson declared the region an emergency area and had the National Guard bring in tanker trucks to provide potable water to the area every other day. Chimayo is still in "emergency status" and the tanker trucks still provide the only potable water to many of the citizens. This state of affairs is clearly unacceptable in the most technologically advanced and wealthy country on earth.

The bill I introduce today would provide emergency water treatment assistance to Chimayo so that its communities' citizens no longer have to rely on water tankers for their water. In addition, it would direct the Interior Secretary to perform an assessment of water resources in the area and to help the city of Chimayo to make good decisions about a regional water system.

Ever decreasing water supplies in Espanola, New Mexico have also reached critical levels and require immediate action.

The city of Espanola's current water system produced approximately 1,000 gallons per minute less than is needed to provide for its current population. This production shortfall has resulted in insufficient water pressure throughout the city. The chronic lack of pressure is prevalent especially in the portion of the city where the Espanola Hospital is located. The city has twice declared a state of emergency due to lack of adequate water and water pressure. As a result, the city has called on the National Guard to supply water to the hospital.

Further exacerbating the problem, the city has been unable to make good use of its water resources. Although it has been allocated 1,000 acre feet per annum of San-Juan Chama Project water by the Bureau of Reclamation, the city is unable to divert this water due to inadequate water infrastructure. Instead of making use of its available San Juan Chama water, the city has been depleting its limited groundwater, a resource which the city needs to save for years of reduced surface flows.

I commend the efforts of Espanola to secure funding for infrastructure necessary to make use of its San-Juan Chama Project water. To date, the city has secured funding for a necessary di-

version project and has identified a site for the project. It has also raised from State, local and Federal sources nearly all the money required to build a water filtration facility to treat its San Juan Chama Project water.

The bill I introduce today would provide the sum of \$3 million at a 25 percent Federal cost share to complete this critically necessary project.

These are two problems are representative of many we have just begun to address. There are no easy answers or solutions to the western state's water woes. New Mexico and much of the Western United States will face these and other problems for years to come. However, preserving the livelihood of my home state requires that we address these issues instantly and vigorously. I hope the Senate will give this bill its every consideration.

I ask unanimous consent that the text of the bill be printed in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the bill was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

S. 2511

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*

## SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the "Chimayo Water Supply System and Espanola Filtration Facility Act of 2004".

## TITLE I—CHIMAYO WATER SUPPLY SYSTEM

## SEC. 101. DEFINITIONS.

In this title:

(1) SECRETARY.—The term "Secretary" means the Secretary of the Interior, acting through the Commissioner of Reclamation.

(2) STUDY AREA.—The term "study area" means the Santa Cruz River Valley in the eastern margin of the Espanola Basin.

(3) SYSTEM.—The term "system" means a water supply system described in section 102(a).

(4) TOWN.—The term "Town" means the town of Chimayo, New Mexico, located in Rio Arriba County and Santa Fe County, New Mexico.

## SEC. 102. CHIMAYO WATER SUPPLY SYSTEM FEASIBILITY STUDY.

(a) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary, in cooperation with appropriate State and local authorities, shall conduct a study to determine the feasibility of constructing a water supply system for the Town in the study area that includes potable water transmission lines, pump stations, and storage reservoirs.

(b) SCOPE OF STUDY.—In conducting the study under subsection (a), the Secretary shall—

(1) consider operating the system in connection with the Espanola Water Filtration Facility; and

(2) consider various options for supplying water to the Town, including connection to a regional water source, local sources, sources distributed throughout the Town, and sources located on adjacent Bureau of Land Management land;

(3) consider reusing or recycling water from local or regional sources;

(4) consider using alternative water supplies such as surface water, brackish water, nonpotable water, or deep aquifer groundwater; and

(5) determine the total lifecycle costs of the system, including—

(A) long-term operation, maintenance, replacement, and treatment costs of the system; and

(B) management costs (including personnel costs).

(C) DEADLINE FOR STUDY.—As soon as practicable after the date of enactment of this Act, but not later than 3 years after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall complete the study.

(D) COST SHARING.—The Federal share of the cost of the study shall be 75 percent.

(E) EASEMENTS; DRILLING.—

(1) EASEMENTS.—The Secretary may reserve any easements on Bureau of Land Management land adjacent to the study area that are necessary to carry out this section.

(2) DRILLING.—The Secretary, in cooperation with the Director of the United States Geological Survey, may drill any exploratory wells on Bureau of Land Management land adjacent to the study area that are necessary to determine water resources available for the Town.

(F) REPORT.—The Secretary shall submit to Congress a report on the results of the feasibility study as soon as practicable after the date of enactment of this Act, but not later than the earlier of—

(1) the date that is 1 year after the date of completion of the feasibility study; or

(2) the date that is 4 years after the date of enactment of this Act.

#### SEC. 103. EMERGENCY WATER SUPPLY DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE.

(A) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary may enter into contracts with water authorities in the study area to provide emergency water supply development assistance to any eligible person or entity, as the Secretary determines to be appropriate.

(B) ELIGIBLE ACTIVITIES.—The Secretary may provide assistance under subsection (A) for—

(1) hauling water;

(2) the installation of water purification technology at the community wells or individual point-of-use;

(3) the drilling of wells;

(4) the installation of pump stations and storage reservoirs;

(5) the installation of transmission and distribution pipelines to bring water to individual residential service connections;

(6) the engineering, design, and installation of an emergency water supply system; and

(7) any other eligible activity, as the Secretary determines to be appropriate.

(C) COST SHARING.—The Federal share of the cost of any activity assisted under this section shall be 75 percent.

#### SEC. 104. AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.

(A) IN GENERAL.—There is authorized to be appropriated—

(1) to carry out section 102, \$2,000,000 for the period of fiscal years 2005 through 2008; and

(2) to carry out section 103, \$3,000,000 for the period of fiscal years 2005 through 2010.

(B) LIMITATION.—Amounts made available under subsection (A)(1) shall not be available for the construction of water infrastructure for the system.

### TITLE II—ESPANOLA WATER FILTRATION FACILITY

#### SEC. 201. DEFINITIONS.

In this title:

(1) COMPONENT.—The term “component” means a water delivery resource or infrastructure development described in section 202(b).

(2) FACILITY.—The term “facility” means the Espanola water filtration facility described in section 202(a).

(3) SECRETARY.—The term “Secretary” means the Secretary of the Interior, acting through the Commissioner of Reclamation.

#### SEC. 202. ESPANOLA WATER FILTRATION FACILITY.

(A) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary shall provide financial assistance to the city of Espanola, New Mexico, for the construction of an Espanola water filtration facility consisting of projects—

(1) to divert and fully use imported water to meet future demands in the greater Espanola, New Mexico region, including construction of—

(A) presedimentation basins for removal of sediments;

(B) an influent pump station to supply water into treatment facilities;

(C) a pretreatment facility;

(D) filtration facilities;

(E) finished water storage facilities;

(F) a finished water booster pump station;

(G) sludge dewatering facilities; and

(H) potable water transmission lines to connect into the water distribution facilities of the city of Espanola, New Mexico; and

(2) to use reclaimed water to enhance groundwater resources and surface water supplies.

(B) PARTICIPATION.—The Secretary may provide financial assistance to the Santa Clara and San Juan Pueblos of New Mexico and the non-Federal sponsors of the facility for the study, planning, design, and construction of a water delivery resource and infrastructure development for the Santa Clara and San Juan Pueblos as a component of the facility.

(C) COST SHARING.—The Federal share of the total cost of the facility and the component shall not exceed 25 percent.

(D) LIMITATION ON USE OF FUNDS.—Funds provided by the Secretary may not be used for the operation or maintenance of the facility or the component.

#### SEC. 203. AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.

There is authorized to be appropriated for the construction of the facility \$3,000,000 for the period of fiscal years 2005 through 2009.

By Mr. CONRAD:

S. 2512. A bill to amend title XVIII of the Social Security Act to simplify the medicare prescription drug card program, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Finance.

Mr. CONRAD. Mr. President, today I am introducing the Drug Discount Card Simplification Act, which will take needed steps to improve the Medicare-approved drug discount card program.

The drug discount card program was designed to provide seniors with temporary relief from high drug costs until the full Medicare drug benefit starts in 2006. This program has the potential to give real help to low income seniors in particular, because it will give them up to \$600 both this year and next year toward their prescription drug purchases.

Unfortunately, the way the program has been implemented is unnecessarily confusing. In talking to North Dakotans, I have heard repeatedly that seniors are finding it extremely difficult to figure out which card, if any, is right for them. And no wonder. The media are full of stories detailing how difficult it is to get accurate information about the program.

The 1-800-MEDICARE phone help line is continuously busy. When someone finally answers the phone, the operators often can't answer seniors' questions or, even worse, give incorrect information.

The web site is easier to access, but many seniors don't have access to the Internet. Those who do have Internet access have found that the pricing information is often incomplete or out-of-date, or pharmacy access information is incorrect.

The bottom line is that the program, as implemented, overwhelms seniors with too many choices. Don't get me wrong. I like choice. But when it comes to 60,000 different drugs purchased with 73 discount cards at over 50,000 pharmacies, the combinations seem endless for a senior with several different prescriptions to be filled. On top of that, the prices can change weekly.

Besides the number of cards, seniors also hesitate to purchase a card because they are concerned about the lack of reliability in coverage and available discounts.

Once seniors choose a card, they are locked into that card until the open enrollment period at the end of the year. During the time when they are locked in, the drug card program sponsor is allowed to reduce the discounts provided, drop coverage of a drug, or even drop its program altogether—leaving seniors without drug coverage and forcing them to go through the sign up procedure over again. I don't think this is fair for seniors or a wise policy for Medicare.

Faced with this complexity, seniors are simply choosing not to sign up. So far, of the 15 million seniors estimated to be eligible for the drug card program, fewer than 500,000 have signed up voluntarily. Another 2.4 million have been signed up automatically by their HMO.

If seniors want anything, it's simplicity, consistency, and reliability. That's why I am introducing the Drug Discount Card Simplification Act. My bill has three provisions.

First, my bill would require the Secretary to select the best three discount cards in each region. The Secretary would choose among the existing approved cards and base his decision on the following three factors: (1) which cards give the deepest discounts; (2) which cards cover the widest range of drugs; and (3) which cards make it easiest for seniors to get their drugs by having the widest network of participating pharmacies.

Second, my legislation would prohibit drug card sponsors from offering discounts that are less than the discounts seniors are promised during the sign-up period.

Finally, the bill I introduce today will protect seniors' access to drugs by requiring discount drug card sponsors to continue offering coverage of a drug throughout the duration of the program.

By simplifying the program, my bill will increase participation, ensuring that seniors can benefit from the discounts that are being provided. And it will help smooth the path for successful implementation of the drug benefit itself in 2006.

Now, some may argue that my bill will eliminate competition. I disagree. My bill will increase competition by encouraging sponsors to offer the best discounts available in order to be approved as one of the three cards. In addition, my idea is not new; in fact it is consistent with the Administration's proposal to limit the PPO options in the Medicare Modernization Act MA to just three per region.

I believe my legislation will provide better discount drug cards for seniors and make it easier for them to sign up for these benefits. I urge my colleagues to support this legislation.

#### SUBMITTED RESOLUTIONS

#### SENATE RESOLUTION 372—DESIGNATING JANUARY 1 OF EACH YEAR AS "GLOBAL FAMILY DAY"

Mr. INOUE (for himself and Mr. COLEMAN) submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary:

S. RES. 372

Whereas in this perilous time of international unrest, it is vital that all means possible for the restoration of peace and the reduction of hate, terror, hunger, and disease be pursued with diligence;

Whereas the people of the world are inextricably linked as 1 human family;

Whereas the people of the world are in need of a shared tradition to acknowledge and celebrate mutual kinship;

Whereas shared holidays strongly influence the creation and maintenance of bonds among faiths and cultural and national groups, and the lack of such bonds may invite mistrust and conflict;

Whereas the United Nations General Assembly, through the passage of United Nations General Assembly Resolution 54/29 of November 18, 1999, and United Nations General Assembly Resolution 56/2 of October 30, 2001, and many foreign heads of state have recognized the importance of establishing an annual shared global tradition of 1 day of peace;

Whereas the Congress, through the unanimous adoption on December 15, 2000, of Senate Concurrent Resolution 138, 106th Congress, has encouraged the adoption of a day dedicated to all those members of the human family who are suffering and to the development of strong global family values; and

Whereas on this 1 day of peace and sharing, now commonly called "Global Family Day", people around the world are called to recognize and celebrate its mission by gathering with their family, friends, neighbors, faith communities, and with people of another culture, to share food, traditions, and mutual pledges of nonviolence: Now, therefore, be it

*Resolved*, That the Senate—

(1) designates January 1 of each year as "Global Family Day"; and

(2) requests that the President issue a proclamation calling upon the people of the United States to observe this day of peace and sharing with appropriate ceremonies and activities.

Mr. INOUE. Mr. President, I am pleased to submit a resolution to designate January first of each year as Global Family Day.

More than 30 years ago, a small group of inner-city children conceived

of a holiday devoted to peace and understanding amongst the global community. They envisioned a day to celebrate life and extend hands in friendship, rather than in violence, in an effort to overcome world events that have produced fear, hate, and grief.

In the years leading up to the turn of the new millennium, this small group of children and their mothers petitioned Congress and the United Nations for the establishment of a one-day peaceful celebration. As a result of their efforts, "One Day of Peace January 1, 2000" was officially designated by the United Nations General Assembly and supported by more than 1,000 organizations, more than 100 governments, and 25 U.S. Governors. "One Day of Peace January 1, 2000" was a 24-hour period during which the people of the world united for a virtually violence-free day devoted to positive interactions amongst different races and cultures.

The U.S. Congress unanimously approved a resolution recognizing "One Day of Peace January 1, 2000."

The resolution I am submitting today will give our nation's citizens an opportunity to renew the teachings of "One Day of Peace January 1, 2000" by designating January first of each year as Global Family Day. Congressional recognition of Global Family Day will provide an opportunity for Americans to discuss and educate themselves on how to end inter-cultural fear, mistrust and alienation.

I invite my colleagues to join me in support of Global Family Day and the designation of January first of every year as a day to appreciate and learn about other cultures and communities, in an effort to bring people all over the world closer together.

#### SENATE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION 116—PROVIDING FOR CONDITIONAL ADJOURNMENT OR RECESS OF THE SENATE AND THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Mr. FRIST (for himself and Mr. DASCHLE) submitted the following concurrent resolution; which was considered and agreed to:

*Resolved by the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring)*, That when the Senate recesses or adjourns on Wednesday, June 9, 2004, on a motion offered pursuant to this concurrent resolution by its Majority Leader or his designee, it stand recessed or adjourned until noon on Monday, June 14, 2004, or at such other time on that day as may be specified by its Majority Leader or his designee in the motion to recess or adjourn, or until the time of any reassembly pursuant to section 2 of this concurrent resolution, whichever occurs first; and that when the House adjourns on the legislative day of Wednesday, June 9, 2004, it stand adjourned until 12:30 p.m. on Monday, June 14, 2004, for morning-hour debate, or until the time of any reassembly pursuant to section 2 of this concurrent resolution, whichever occurs first.

SEC. 2. The Speaker of the House and the Majority Leader of the Senate, or their respective designees, acting jointly after consultation with the Minority Leader of the

House and the Minority Leader of the Senate, shall notify the Members of the House and the Senate, respectively, to reassemble at such place and time as they may designate whenever, in their opinion, the public interest shall warrant it.

#### TEXT OF AMENDMENTS

##### PREVIOUSLY SUBMITTED

**SA 3375.** Mr. VOINOVICH (for himself, Mr. AKAKA, Ms. COLLINS, and Mr. LIEBERMAN) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 2400, to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2005 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe personnel strengths for such fiscal year for the Armed Services, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

**SA 3375.** Mr. VOINOVICH submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 3400, to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2005 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe personnel strengths for such fiscal year for the Armed Services, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the appropriate place, insert the following:

#### SECTION 1. PAYMENT OF FEDERAL EMPLOYEE HEALTH BENEFIT PREMIUMS.

(a) AUTHORITY TO CONTINUE BENEFIT COVERAGE.—Section 8905a of title 5, United States Code is amended—

(1) in subsection (a), by striking "paragraph (1) or (2) of";

(2) in subsection (b)—

(A) in paragraph (1)(B), by striking "and" at the end;

(B) in paragraph (2)(C), by striking the period at the end and inserting "; and"; and

(C) by adding at the end the following:

"(3) any employee who—

"(A) is enrolled in a health benefits plan under this chapter;

"(B) is a member of a Reserve component of the armed forces;

"(C) is called or ordered to active duty in support of a contingency operation (as defined in section 101(a)(13) of title 10);

"(D) is placed on leave without pay or separated from service to perform active duty; and

"(E) serves on active duty for a period of more than 30 consecutive days."; and

(3) in subsection (e)(1)—

(A) in subparagraph (A), by striking "or" at the end;

(B) in subparagraph (B), by striking the period at the end and inserting "; or"; and

(C) by adding at the end the following:

"(C) in the case of an employee described in subsection (b)(3), the date which is 24 months after the employee is placed on leave without pay or separated from service to perform active duty.".

(b) AUTHORITY FOR AGENCIES TO PAY PREMIUMS.—Subparagraph (C) of section 8906(e)(3) of such title is amended by striking "18 months" and inserting "24 months".

(c) EFFECTIVE DATE.—The amendments made by this section shall take effect on March 1, 2003.